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Lineage
and
Sketch
of
Gen. Moses Cleaveland.

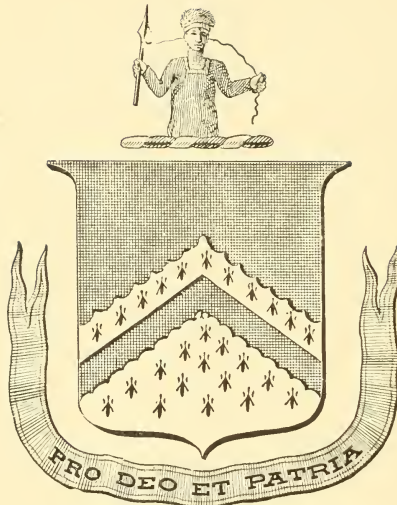
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Coat of Arms.—Per chevron, sable and ermine, (black and fur), a chevron engrailed, counter changed.

Crest.—A demi (half length) old man, habited (clothed) azure (blue) having on his head a cap, gules (red) turned up with a hair front, holding in his dexter hand a spear, proper (natural color) having from the blade a golden cord passing behind and coiled in the left hand.

Motto.—“Pro Deo, et Patria,” or “Semel et Semper,” and “Vincit Amor Patria.”

The arms were probably granted to Sir Guy de Cleveland, who commanded the English spearmen at the battle of Poitiers, at least, the spear and cord would so indicate.

Sable is an emblem of antiquity. This color is rarely ever, and never properly used to a great extent in the arms of any but very ancient families. *Ermine* indicates that the ancestor of the family was a judge.

GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND,

Founder of the City of Cleveland, Ohio,

COMPILED BY HIS KINSMAN, H. G. CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND, O:
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, 145 ST. CLAIR STREET.
1885.

B. H.

(27800)

June 11, 1891

PRINTED FOR THE COMPILER.

CLEAVELAND—CLEVELAND.

EXCERPTS FROM GENEALOGICAL RECORDS, SHOWING LINEAGE OF GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND.

This name, Cleveland, is beyond question of Saxon origin, and was borne by a landed family in Yorkshire, England, before the Norman conquest. The estate or district which bore the name was so called because of the clefts or cleves which abound there. From vol. VII, p. 153, of the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, title Clieveland, is taken the following extract: "This family is from Yorkshire, where they had considerable landed property in the North Riding, particularly in that district or tract of country lying near Gisburne and Whitby, called now Cleveland, but anciently as above, and from whence they derive the name. In early times, like that of all ancient families, their name was written with every possible variety of spelling, viz.: Cliveland, Clýveland, Clieveland, Cleiveland, Cleavland, Cleaveland, Cleveland, Cleveland, and even Cleffland, Clifland, etc., etc. What has occurred concerning their early ancestors (who appear from their first names to have been of Anglo-Saxon and not of Norman descent), may be seen from the following: 'At the time of the Conquest lived Thorkil de Cliveland, and after him Uctred de Cliveland, who was succeeded by Robert de Cliveland, who had Robert de Cliveland of Ormsby, in the county of York, and Ralph de Cliveland. The last named Robert had Robert, who had John Cleveland, who, or his son John, was a flourishing citizen of the city of York in 1403. He dropped the "de" in his name. William Cleveland was sheriff of York in 1456. The Clevelandds of Hinckley in Leicestershire, England, are his descendants.'"

Among others who have borne the name was Sir Guy de Cleveland, who was at the siege of Boulogne, in 1349, and was there knighted. He afterwards, in 1356, commanded the English spearmen at the battle of Poitiers. Mention may be made here of the poet, John Cleveland, b. 1613, who was a very distinguished writer, judge, and soldier in the time of Charles I. of England. He was born at Hinckley, Leicestershire, and was son of the learned minister there. He was a fellow of St. Johns, Christ Church College, for nine years, and "was the delight and ornament of the Society." His poems, epistles and addresses were much admired, and he was the recipient of many favors from King Charles I. He left Cambridge as the Puritans gained ground, and joined the king at Oxford. He was judge advocate of Newark soon after: "a just and prudent judge;" and at the siege drew up the gallant answer to the summons to surrender. He was made prisoner and was in confinement at Yarmouth for some months. His works were more admired in the seventeenth century than those of Milton. He was buried May 11, 1658, in the parish church of St. Michael Royal, on College Hill, London. Dr. Pearson, Lord Bishop of Chester, preached his funeral sermon. His works reached twenty editions.

An eminent antiquarian states that the Clevelandds of America are descended from William Cleveland who removed from York to Hinckley, in Leicestershire, where he was buried, a very aged man, seventeen'h January, 1630. His son Thomas became Vicar of Hinckley, was a graduate in 1608 (one of his sons was John, the poet, b. 1613.) He had a son Thomas, and another son Samuel, a younger brother; the latter apparently the father of Moses Cleveland, the emigrant to America in 1635.

Moses Cleveland, who died in Woburn, Mass., on the ninth day of January, 1701-2, appears to be the ancestor of all the Clevelandds, or Cleavelandds, in America who are of New England origin. According to an account given by one of his grandsons, he came to Massachusetts, in 1635, as an indentured apprentice to a housewright, from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, remained a few years in Boston, and with Edward Winn and others founded the town of Woburn in 1640. He was made a

freeman in 1643. A freeman was required to be of godly walk and conversation, to be at least twenty years of age, to take an oath of allegiance to the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony, to be worth £200, to hold office if elected, or pay a fine of forty shillings, and to vote at all elections, or pay the same fine. These restrictions and conditions were so onerous that many who were eligible preferred never to become freemen, being more free as they were. In 1642, the selectmen of Woburn appointed "land viewers," to view and set off a share of the public lands promised by the General Court to Moses Cleveland. So as early as 1642 he was a citizen. In 1663 the Woburn Militia Muster Roll gives his age as 39; so he was probably born 1623-4. His name is signed as a witness to a certificate of Thomas Dutton, a constable, that the people of Woburn refused to receive from him a circular letter from King Charles II., who sought to seduce the towns from their allegiance to the colony charter and government.

On the twenty-sixth of September, 1648, he married Anne Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn, of Woburn. Edward Winn, of Welsh descent, was a carpenter and joiner, and probably the master of Moses. He was a man of considerable reputation, and in the list of signers of "orders for Woburn, agreed upon by the commissioners at their first meeting, December 18, 1640," he spells his name Winne. He is the ancestor of the Winns of the United States and one of his descendants built and munificently endowed the handsome Library and Art Building which adorns the beautiful and ancient town of Woburn.

The children of Moses¹ and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, as recorded on the town record were as follows:

1. Moses,² b. Sept. 1, 1651; m. Ruth Norton. Settled in Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
2. Hannah,² b. Aug. 4, 1653; m. Thomas Henshaw.
3. Aaron,² b. Jan. 10, 1655; m. (1) Dorcas Wilson, (2) Prudence ———. Lived in Woburn.
4. Samuel,² b. June 9, 1657; m. (1) Jane Keyes, (d. soon,) (2) Persis Hildreth, (3) Mrs. Margaret Fish. Removed from Chelmsford, Mass., to Canterbury, Conn.
5. Miriam,² b. July 10, 1659; m. Thomas Foskett.
6. Joanna,² b. Sept. 19, 1661; d. July 3, 1667.
7. Edward,² b. May 20, 1663; m. (1) Deliverance Palmer, (2) Zeruah Church. Settled in Kingston, R. I., and removed afterwards to Canterbury, Conn.
8. Josiah,² b. Feb. 26, 1667; m. Mary Bates in Chelmsford, Mass.
9. Isaac,² b. May 11, 1669; m. Elizabeth Curtice. Settled in Norwich, Conn.
10. Joanna,² (again), b. April 5, 1670; m. Joseph Keyes.
11. Enoch,² b. Aug. 1, 1671; m. (1) Elizabeth Counts, (2) Elizabeth Wright. Settled in Concord, Mass.

Josiah Cleveland,² the fifth son and eighth child of Moses,¹ and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, Mass., February 26, 1667, and like his brother, Samuel,² settled in Chelmsford, Mass., removing later to Canterbury, Conn., where he resided till his death, April 26, 1709. There was only one white family in this place when he came there, about 1693-5. He had served in the Indian wars, was much respected by the other settlers in this place (first known as Plainfield), and was one of the thirty-eight who signed a petition to the General Court, Nov. 13, 1699, for "town powers and privileges." He was also one of the ten in a "committee of the oldest and most respected inhabitants" of the place, specially appointed to assume the jurisdiction of their territory, and reported the result at length, June 13, 1701. Canterbury, when separated from Plainfield in October, 1703, had but few inhabitants, only ten residents on the "west side" (of whom Josiah Cleveland,² was one) signing the articles of separation. He married in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1689, Miss Mary Bates, a daughter of John Bates, a cooper by occupation. She was born in Chelmsford, May 8, 1667. By her he had

1. Josiah,³ b. Oct. 7, 1690; m. Abigail Paine.
2. Joseph,³ b. June 13, 1692; m. (1) Deborah Butterfield; (2) Mary Woodward.
3. Mary,³ b. March 17, 1694; m. Richard Smith.
4. John,³ b. June 28, 1696; d. July 11, 1718.
5. Jonathan,³ b. March 2, 1698; d. April 5, 1698.
6. Henry,³ b. December 22, 1699; m. Lucy Fitch, daughter of Major James Fitch.
7. Rachel,³ b. probably 1701-2; m. Jonas Spalding.

8. Lydia,³ b. December 7, 1704; m. Obadiah Johnson.

9. Deliverance,³ b. probably 1707; m. Keziah Eaton.

10. Abigail,³ b. October 9, 1709; m. Jedediah Smith.

After death of her husband, Mary, widow of Josiah Cleveland,² m. January 22, 1721, Robert Boswell, of Canterbury.

Josiah Cleveland,³ eldest son and child of Josiah,² and Mary (Bates) Cleveland, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., October 7, 1690, and came with his parents to Connecticut when about four years old. He was a man of great ability, prominent in the affairs of the town of Canterbury, both civil and ecclesiastical, and died there February 9, 1750. Estate appraised at £4,900. He married in Canterbury, August 7, 1710, Miss Abigail, daughter of Elisha Paine. They united with the church there February 22, 1713; separated in 1744. She died August 26, 1762, aged seventy-five years. By her he had a family of six sons and four daughters, as follows:

1. Keziah,⁴ b. November 26, 1711; m. Joseph Morse.
2. Josiah,⁴ b. April 4, 1713; m. (1) Sarah Lawrence; (2) Joanna Waldo Brewster.
3. Abigail,⁴ b. June 3, 1715; m. Jno. Adams.
4. Elisha,⁴ b. January 7, 1717; m. (1) Esther Morse; (2) Ruth Paine.
5. Lois,⁴ b. December 11, 1718; d. September 29, 1736.
6. Mary,⁴ b. June 29, 1720; m. William Bradford.
7. John,⁴ (Rev.) b. April 12, 1722; m. (1) Mary Dodge, and was the grandfather of the distinguished Professor Parker Cleaveland,⁶ of Bowdoin College; (2) Mrs. Mary Foster.
8. Lydia,⁴ b. February 16, 1724; d. March 26, 1745.
9. Ebenezer,⁴ (Rev.) b. December 25, 1725; m. Abigail Stephens, and had a family of twelve children. He served as chaplain in both the French and Revolutionary wars.
10. Aaron,⁴ (Col.) b. November 27, 1727; m. Thankful Paine.
11. Moses,⁴ b. April 18, 1730; d. January 1, 1741.

Colonel Aaron Cleveland,⁴ fifth son and tenth child of Josiah³ and Abigail (Paine) Cleveland, was born in Canterbury, Conn., November 27, 1727. He served as captain in the French and Indian war, and in the winter of 1756-7, was with his command at Fort Edward. He was one of the wealthiest men in Canterbury, and well-known throughout New England in business and political circles, and bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary struggle as a gallant soldier and meritorious officer. He was present at the time of Governor Tryon's assault upon Horse-neck, and saw "General Putnam plunge down the steep bluff, the bullets of the baffled dragoons whizzing around him, and even passing through his hat." (Larned's History Windham County, Conn., Vol. II, p. 191.) He lived to see the war brought to a successful close, and died of apoplexy, in his native town, April 14, 1785, much lamented. The monument that marks his grave in the old cemetery has quite an elaborate inscription upon it.

He married in Canterbury, June 7, 1748, Miss Thankful Paine, daughter of Elisha Paine, Jr., by whom he had a family of ten children. She survived her husband many years and died September 30, 1822, at the age of 89. They had

1. Aaron,⁵ b. June 18, 1750; m. Jemima Robinson, and settled in Lebanon, N. H., a merchant. Had seven children.
2. Moses,⁵ (Gen.) b. January 29, 1754; m. Esther Champion, and became the founder of the city of Cleveland, Ohio. He died in Canterbury November 16, 1806.
3. Anne,⁵ b. August 29, 1756; d. March 11, 1759-60.
4. Abigail,⁵ b. August 5, 1759; m. Dr. Parker Cleveland,⁵ her cousin, as his second wife. Her son, Rev. John Payne Cleveland,⁶ d. Newburyport, Mass., in 1873.
5. John,⁵ (Dr.) b. June 28, 1762; m. Polly Larned, daughter of General Daniel Larned, of Thompson, Conn.; had a family of ten children, several of whom settled in the Southern States.
6. Mary,⁵ b. July 3, 1765; d. October 12, 1775.
7. Paine,⁵ b. March 20, 1768; d. unmarried, May 31, 1818.
8. William Pitt,⁵ b. December 18, 1770; m. (1) Mary Bacon; (2) Abby Richards; (3) Sophia Richards.

9. Thankful,⁵ b. October 29, 1773; m. Cyrus Spalding.

10. Camden,⁵ b. April 8, 1778; m. Betsey Adams. He was a prominent man in Trumbull Co., Ohio.

General Moses Cleveland,⁵ second son and child of Colonel Aaron⁴ and Thankful (Paine) Cleveland, was born in Canterbury, Conn., January 29, 1754, and died there November 16, 1806, in his fifty-third year. A graduate of Yale College in 1777, and a member of the Windham County bar; a soldier and patriot of the war of the Revolution; a stockholder in the Western Reserve Land Company, of which he had been unanimously selected as the active agent and financier. He was a prominent Mason, and held the position of Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He was made general of the Fifth brigade in 1796, after rising rapidly through the subordinate grades. Though not able to give much attention to the practice of his profession in the law, he could direct others, and many young men studied in his office. He married in Canterbury, Conn., March 21, 1794, Miss Esther Champion, daughter of Henry Champion, Esq., by whom he had four children, as follows:

1. Mary Esther,⁶ b. May 14, 1795; m. Dr. Andrew Harris. Had three children.

2. Francis Moses,⁶ b. September 25, 1797; d. February —, 1798.

3. Frances Augusta,⁶ b. August —, 1799; m. Samuel Morgan, Esq., of Norwich, Conn. No children.

4. Julius Moses,⁶ b. May 21, 1805; deformed, and d. August 30, 1822.

H. G. CLEVELAND.



GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND.

In attempting to solve the problem of life, General Moses Cleaveland had a purpose and lived for a purpose. In his career, though controlled by circumstances, he manifested an unusual degree of wisdom and foresight. Among other achievements he founded a city—the beautiful city that inherits his name and cherishes his memory with a pride that approaches reverence.

His ancestry is of historical interest, and has been traced to a remote period. The name “Cleaveland” is shown to be of Saxon origin, and was the name of a distinguished family in Yorkshire, England, before the Norman conquest. This family originally occupied an extensive landed estate that was singularly marked by open fissures in its rocky soil, known to the Saxons as “clefts” or “cleves.” This peculiarity of the estate induced the rural population of the vicinity to speak of its occupants as the “Clefflands,” a name which the family accepted. This name like many others, as time elapsed, came to be spelled in a variety of ways—Cleffland, Clifland, Cleiveland, Cleaveland, Cleveland. An antiquarian of repute states that William Cleveland, of York, England, who died at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, in 1630, was the remote ancestor of the

American Clevelands. It is also shown that a lineal descendant of his, whose name was Moses, and who was a housewright or builder by trade, emigrated from England and landed at Boston in the year 1635, where he remained for several years. He then, in connection with Edward Winn and others, founded the town of Woburn, Mass., where both he and Winn permanently settled.

This Moses Cleveland was a man of intelligence and enterprise. He aspired to full citizenship, and became, in 1643, what was then called a "freeman." The qualifications of a freeman required that he should be of "godly walk and conversation, at least twenty-one years of age, take an oath of allegiance to the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony, be worth £200, and consent to hold office if elected, or pay a fine of forty shillings, and vote at all elections or pay the same fine." These restrictions and conditions were so onerous that many who were eligible preferred not to become freemen, being more free as they were. But this Moses, who had now become a freeman, feeling that he had ancestral blood in his veins of a superior quality, thought that it ought to be transmitted, and after a brief courtship married, in 1648, Anne Winn, the daughter of his friend, Edward Winn of Woburn. In taking this step "Moses" did not make a "mistake." The result was that he became the accredited progenitor of all the Clevelands born in the United States—a race not only numerous, but noted for great moral worth and many noble traits of character.

General Moses Cleaveland, the subject of this sketch, was born January 29, 1754, in the town of Canterbury, Windham County, and State of Connecticut. He was the second son of Colonel Aaron Cleaveland, who married Thankful Paine. Both his father and mother were persons of culture. They saw promising traits of character in their son Moses when he was but a child, and resolved to give him a liberal education. At the proper age they sent him to Yale College, where he graduated in 1777. He then adopted the legal profession, and commenced the practice of law in his native town with marked success. The abilities of the young lawyer soon attracted public attention, and induced Congress to recognize his merits by appointing him, in 1779, captain of a company of sappers and miners in the army of the United States. He accepted the commission, and remained in the service for several years, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. He was also a prominent Mason and held the position of Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He

was several times elected a member of the State Legislature, and in this capacity acquired an enviable reputation as a statesman. In 1794, he married Esther Champion, a young lady of rare accomplishments, and the daughter of Henry Champion. Early in 1796, after having risen rapidly through the subordinate military grades, he was advanced to the generalship of the Fifth Brigade of the State militia.

In regard to the subsequent career of General Cleaveland, it should be remembered that Connecticut, when a colony, acquired by grant of King Charles II. of England, in 1662, a vast tract of territory lying between the same parallels with the colony, and extending west from "sea to sea," or from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. When Connecticut was admitted into the Union as a State, she claimed this territory as her rightful domain. In adjusting this claim, Congress allowed her to retain only that part of the territory now known as the "Western Reserve." This she accepted in full discharge of her claim.

The Western Reserve embraces the northeastern part of Ohio, and contains three millions and eight hundred thousand acres. In 1792 the State donated five hundred thousand acres of this land, since known as the "Fire-lands," to citizens who had suffered by fire in the Revolution; and, in 1795, authorized a sale of the remaining part of the Reserve and appointed a committee to effect the sale. This remainder was sold within a few months for \$1,200,000, which the State appropriated as a permanent fund for the support of her common schools. The purchasers of the land were sundry wealthy citizens known as the "Connecticut Land Company." The individuals comprising the Company held different shares, and with a view to convenience in the transaction of business, conveyed their respective interests to three trustees, John Cadwell, John Morgan and Jonathan Brace. In accordance with articles of agreement entered into by the Land Company, the general management of its affairs was confided to a board of seven directors, Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion, Moses Cleaveland, Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Jr., and Roger Newbury. On the twelfth day of May, 1796, the following commission was issued by the board of directors to Moses Cleaveland, who was a shareholder in the Land Company:

To Moses Cleaveland, Esq., of the County of Windham and State of Connecticut, one of the directors of the Connecticut Land Company. *Greeting:*

We, the Board of Directors of said Company, having appointed you to go on to said land as superintendent over the agents and men sent to survey and make locations on said land, and to make and enter into friendly negotiations with the natives who are on said land, or contiguous thereto, and may

have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States.

You are hereby, for the foregoing purposes, fully authorized and empowered to act and transact all the above business in as full and ample a manner as we ourselves could do; to make contracts on the foregoing matters in our behalf and stead, and make such drafts on our treasury as may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing object of your appointment. And all agents and men by us employed and sent to survey and settle said lands, to be obedient to your orders and directions; and you are to be accountable for all moneys by you received, conforming your conduct to such orders and directions as we may from time to time give you, and to do and act in all matters according to your best skill and judgment, which may tend to the best interest, prosperity and success of said Connecticut Land Company, having more particularly for your guide the Articles of Association entered into and signed by the individuals of said company. Dated at Hartford this 12th day of May, 1796.

OLIVER PHELPS,	} Directors.
HENRY CHAMPION,	
ROGER NEWBURY,	
SAMUEL MATHER, JR.,	

Thus commissioned, General Cleaveland led the first surveying and exploring party into the wilds of the Western Reserve, or "New Connecticut," as it was then called. The entire party consisted of General Cleaveland, agent of the Land Company; Augustus Porter, principal surveyor; Seth Pease, astronomer and surveyor; Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, John M. Holley and Richard M. Stoddard, assistant surveyors; Joshua Stow, commissary; Theodore Shepard, physician; Joseph Tinker, boatman, and Seth Hart, chaplain, accompanied by thirty-seven employes and a few immigrants. There were but two women in the party. They were married women who came with their husbands. The whole party numbered just fifty. They brought with them thirteen horses and several head of horned cattle.

The individuals composing the expedition concentrated at Schenectady, N. Y., early in June, 1796. A few took charge of the horses and cattle and proceeded by land through the interior wilds of the State to Buffalo, while the others procured boats and ascended the Mohawk River, and when they reached Fort Stanwix, now Rome, transferred their boats from the Mohawk over the portage to Wood Creek, passed down the creek to Oneida Lake, thence across the lake and its outlets, and down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario. From this point they coasted along the south shore of Ontario to the mouth of the Niagara River, thence up that river to Queenstown, and after crossing the "seven mile" portage reached Chippewa, and from thence pursued their way along the Niagara River and shore of Lake Erie to Buffalo, where they were met by the detachment having charge of the horses and cattle. Here General Cleaveland found a delegation of Seneca and Mohawk Indians, headed by Red Jacket

and Colonel Brant, who had been awaiting his arrival, with a determination to oppose the further progress of the expedition to the Western Reserve, claiming that it was territory which rightfully belonged to them. The Indians consented to hold a "talk" with the general, who succeeded in quieting the claim by making them a donation of goods, valued at twelve hundred dollars. The expedition then continued westward along the southeastern shore of Lake Erie, and landed, on the fourth of July, 1796, at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, in the Western Reserve, and on landing gave "three deafening cheers" and christened the place "Port Independence."

It was a pleasant day. The party felt patriotic, and resolved to celebrate not only the day but the event. They flung the American flag to the breeze. Tables were extemporized and made to groan under the weight of a superabundance of baked pork and beans and other luxuries, all of which were partaken of with a keen relish. Salutes were fired by platoons of musketry, speeches were made and several pails of grog were drank in response to the following toasts or sentiments: 1. "The President of the United States." 2. "The State of New Connecticut." 3. "The Connecticut Land Company." 4. "May the Port of Independence and the fifty sons and daughters who have entered it this day be successful and prosperous." 5. "May these sons and daughters multiply in sixteen years sixteen times fifty." 6. "May every person have his bowsprit trimmed and ready to enter every port that opens."

The celebration was prolonged until the stars appeared. It was the first of the kind that had occurred in the Western Reserve. At its close the hilarious "fifty" retired to their boats and tents in as good order as could be expected. The next day was devoted to the erection of a log structure or two, designed for the immediate accommodation of the party and their supplies. The Indians in the vicinity now became inquisitive, and demanded to know why it was the white men had encroached upon their domains. A council was called and the central seat assigned to General Cleveland as the great white chief. Proceedings were commenced by gravely smoking the "pipe of peace." Cato, the son of the old Indian Chief, Piqua, then addressed the Great White Chief, who, in his reply, conciliated the Indians by giving them a few glass beads and a keg of whiskey. The surveys were then allowed to proceed. The general assigned to each detachment of surveyors their special work, and told them where to commence it.

In the course of two weeks after this General Cleaveland left Conneaut in company with a select few of his staff, and coasted in an open boat along the southeastern shore of Lake Erie until he came to the mouth of a river, which he took to be the Cuyahoga. He ascended the stream for some distance, amid many embarrassments arising from sandbars and fallen trees, when he discovered his mistake, and found that it was a shallow river of minor importance and not noted on his map. This perplexity and delay so chagrined him and his staff that he named the river "Chagrin," a designation by which it is still known, and continuing his voyage entered the mouth of the veritable Cuyahoga on the twenty-second of July, in the same ever memorable year of 1796, and landed on its eastern bank near its entrance into the lake. He at once with his staff ascended the steep bank, and beheld for the first time an elevated plain of surprising beauty that extended far away to the east, west and south of him, and that was clad with a luxuriant growth of graceful forest trees. The scene charmed his eye, and the spot where he stood, skirted as it was by the Cuyahoga River on the west and by Lake Erie on the north, suggested to him that, with these natural advantages, the locality was destined, at no distant day, to become the site of a great commercial city.

In accordance with this impression, he directed the locality to be surveyed into city lots. It included an area of a mile square. Two surveys were made of the land under the superintendence of Augustus Porter—one by Seth Pease and the other by Amos Spafford. Each presented a separate map of his work. The one is known as "Pease's map," and the other as "Spafford's map." These original maps differ somewhat in detail, yet both are accepted as authoritative. The surveys were completed early in October, 1796. The surveyors gave to the new-born city the name of "Cleaveland," in honor of their chief. The general, with characteristic modesty, accepted the compliment.

The city, at its birth, contained three log cabins that had been erected by the surveyors for their own accommodation on the hillside next to the river, and near a spring that furnished an ample supply of pure water. The resident population that settled in Cleveland in 1796, was but four; in 1797 the population increased to fifteen; in 1800 it was reduced to seven by removals elsewhere, on account of the insalubrity of the locality. In 1820, the population increased to 150; and in 1830, at the taking of the first United States census, it was found that the population had advanced to 1075. At this time the Ohio Canal, with its terminus at Cleveland, had

been constructed. This improvement so enlarged the facilities of commerce as to inspire confidence, and give assurance of the city's future prosperity. It was in 1830 that a newspaper called the *Cleveland Advertiser* was established. In preparing to issue the first number the editor discovered that the "heading" was too long to fit the "form," and so, in order to adjust it he dropped out the letter "a," in the first syllable of the word Cleaveland, and made it read "Cleveland." The public at once accepted this change in orthography.

It is indeed somewhat marvelous that the city of Cleveland from a sickly infancy, and within less than a century, has now grown to such gigantic proportions as to possess a population of nearly half a million. Its present rate of growth in population renders it impossible for any one, however much of a prophet he may be, to predict what will be the aggregate of its population a hundred years hence. It is said that when General Cleaveland founded the city, he predicted that the time would come when it would contain a population as large as that of old Windham in Connecticut, which at that time was about fifteen hundred. If the general could now see "what has come to pass," it would be interesting, if not amusing, to witness his expression of surprise.

Whatever else may be said of General Cleaveland, it is evident that he not only led an honorable life but achieved a great work. He was a man of few words and of prompt action. His morality was an outgrowth of puritanism and as rigid as it was pure. He was manly and dignified in his bearing, and so sedate in his looks that strangers often took him for a clergyman. In complexion he was somewhat swarthy, so much so that the Indians claimed him as akin to their own race. In personal appearance he was of medium height, erect, thick set and portly, had black hair, a quick, penetrating eye, muscular limbs, and a military air in his step, indicating that he was born to command. In the social circle he was pleasant and agreeable in his style of manners, and was always received as a welcome guest. He was a friend to everybody, and everybody seemed to be his friend. In his opinions he was decisive and could readily give a logical reason for them. He was also a man of true courage amid threatening dangers, and as shrewd in his tactics and management as he was courageous. In the midst of his usefulness and crowned with honors, he died at Canterbury, Conn., November 16, 1806, at the age of fifty-three years. He was the father of four children, Mary Esther, Francis Moses, Frances Augusta and Julius Moses Cleaveland, three of whom survived him.

His was not only a career of unusual interest, but a mission that transformed a wilderness into a civilized land. In a word, his life-work commands our admiration, and deserves commemoration. The city that bears his name, and whose founder he was, could hardly do a more appropriate or graceful thing than to erect a statue to his memory as an expression of her appreciation of his character and public services, and thus by honoring him honor herself.

HARVEY RICE.

In connection with Mr. Rice's biography of General Moses Cleaveland elsewhere, the following hitherto unpublished document, commissioning him as captain of a company of sappers and miners in 1779, will be of special interest :

The United States of America in Congress assembled. To Moses Cleveland, Esquire, *Greeting* :

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be a captain in the companies of sappers and miners in the Army of the United States, to take rank as such from the second day of August, 1779. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your commands as captain. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, a committee of the States, or commander-in-chief for the time being of the Army of the United States, or any other superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress, the committee of Congress before mentioned, or a committee of the States.

Entered in the war office, and examined by the board. Attest.

Witness : His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq., President of the Congress of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of February, 1780, and in the fourth year of our independence.

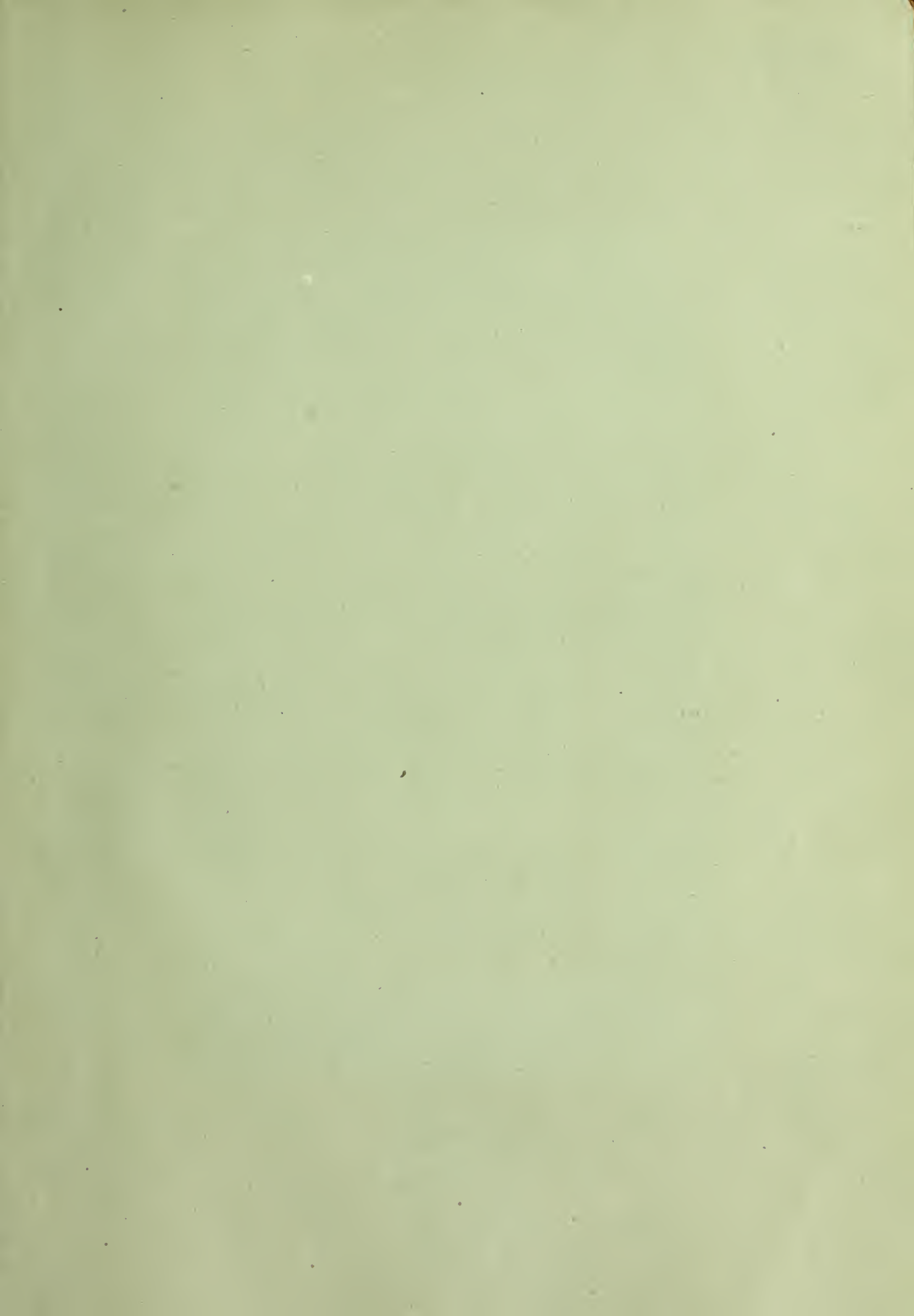
SAM. HUNTINGTON, President.

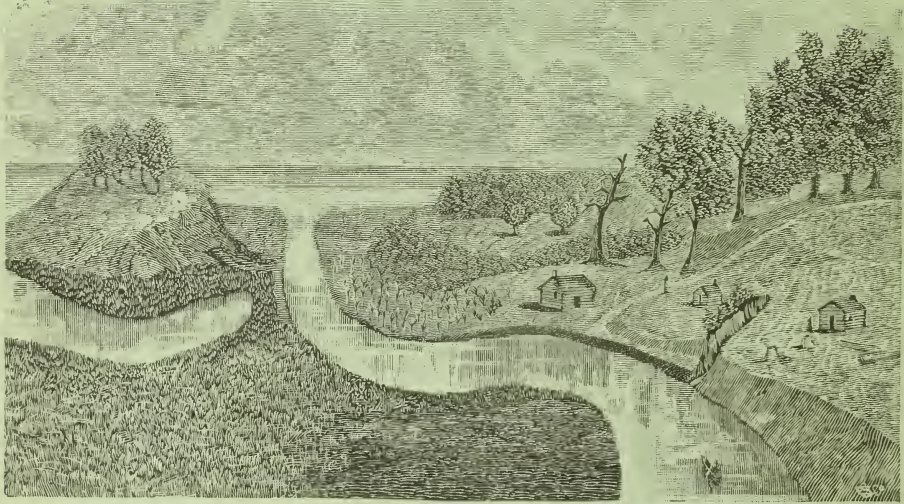
BEN. STODDERT, Secretary of the Board of War.

Captain Cleveland is hereby, at his own request, discharged from the service of the United States.
By His Excellency's command.

New Windsor, June 7, 1781.

TEUCH TILGHMAN, Aid-de-Camp.





CLEVELAND IN 1800.

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